

UNDERMANS STATE OF SINALOA REBELS

Withdraws All Troops to Mexico City—Before Leaving, the Federals Release Prisoners and These Men Loot and Shoot in State Capital—Rebels Take Navolato and Are Then Driven Out by the Federals, but Now Have It Again.

Cullacan, Sinaloa, April 12 (by mail).—Like Chihuahua, Sinaloa is now completely in rebel hands. Rush orders came from Madero yesterday to pull out every soldier from Sinaloa, concentrating towards Mexico City, both federals and state troops, and all who could be rounded up were entrained and moved out. When the sun went down Cullacan, the state capital, had not a soldier, nor a policeman, nor a government employee of any kind, every government man from the highest to the lowest having resigned, and the city was waiting with intense anxiety the entrance of the rebels, whose appearance in the city was the first signal of the superior to the available soldiers for the defense. The rebels decided Madero to call in the troops, to put them where they might do some good rather than have them slaughtered here.

Town Looted by Prisoners.
When the troops were driven from here for Marafian, to go to Mexico City, they left so hurriedly that many of their guns were abandoned. One of their last acts was to open the jail doors and send word to the rebels on the hill that Cullacan belonged to them any time they wished to occupy it.

Prisoners Get Guns.
The escapees surrounded some guns and made a few disturbances, one of them being killed by citizens and another wounded while trying to loot. Four of them terrorized the central portion of the city until the tequila they drank got in its work, after which exterminated policemen took them in hand.

A citizen's committee went out to the rebel camp to make some agreement to avoid the looting of the city and the assaulting of women. It is reported the rebels demanded \$35,000 and a full hour of looting.

Several American houses have the American flag up. So far there are no reports of outrages against foreigners.

Governor No. 11.
The state legislature elected Felipe Riveros, of Mocorito, governor on the 10th. All he did was to become No. 11 in that since last May and drop into oblivion.

When the flight of the troops garrisoning the city began, all civil employes began to resign, and by the time the last vestige of military power had disappeared there was not a single employe of the state left. The rebels do not know in Cullacan, at least nobody would acknowledge he was a government employe, and all had resigned. The city was absolutely without government and fear and alarm were intense.

The public does not yet know whether the rebels who now hold the state are Pascualistas, Zapatistas, Vasquistas or none of the rank and file of these rebels themselves. All they know is that a despicable weak state government has fallen.

State Volunteers Impressed.
About half the troops in Sinaloa—now called to Mexico City—consisted of Tepic volunteers, paid at a body of 1000 men offered by Martin Espinoza, the Maderista jefe who took territory for Madero last May and has been in command of it ever since, interrupted only twice by mutinies in his own ranks.

His offer was to send this 1000 men to combat Zapata in Morelos, but by the time he got 700 together the situation in Sinaloa had gone beyond control and Madero asked him to allow this force to be used in Sinaloa, where it has done good service. Though not so thick in Tepic this Espinoza was able to complete his 1000, and later fed from Mazatlan had to be sent to Ciudad Juarez, where he was taken by Justo Tirado, and the Maderista governor of Sinaloa was run out.

Some Volunteers Desert.
Cullacan had 200 or 300 state volunteers who had enlisted for the local row, and there are not very happy over this move, which throws them into the war game where there will be real fighting. Most of them were of the government lancer class, the masses having never been reached by the call for volunteers. Those who could stay out of sight until the train left, did so, at least those who feared the wrath of the rebels in the state less than the prospect of fighting abroad, but whichever way they turned

the outlook did not seem cheerful to them.

Rebel Band Fighters.
Gen. Franco had appeared near Cullacan with a force that has the reputation of having pushed the government forces out of every zone in which it has appeared, crushing them or absorbing them in its triumphant march. Gen. Franco was the second in command under Juan Banderas, who took Sinaloa for Madero, and whose persecution by Madero, influenced by intrigues of Banderas' enemies, caused Franco to revolt and start the campaign which has ended with the state entirely out of Madero's hands.

Rebels Take Navolato.
At 2:30 a. m., on the 9th, Navolato was attacked by some 500 rebels under Gen. Francisco Quintana and Manuel Vega, a very spirited patriot being accompanied by a dynamite crew, who struck terror into the defenders, compelling them to abandon their buildings. The rebellion consisted of 25 men, of the Tepic rurales. At the end of a half hour of lively fighting on the sides with two of the garrison dead and several rebels wounded, the captain in charge of the garrison gave the command for abandoning the defense, every man to take to the brush and make for Cullacan on his own hook. The rebels chased them while and captured 14. The captain himself was wounded, but the military train that came out with the rebels and rules from Cullacan at 8:30 to retake Navolato picked him up at Aguas, more than 11 miles from Navolato, where he was carrying his carbine and the few cartridges he had left.

Federals Retake the Town.
The rebels gave themselves over to looting and drinking as soon as the garrison dispersed, apparently perfectly certain that no effort would be made to retake the town, thinking this was the last move before going to attack Cullacan. Practically all the available force in Cullacan was sent out on the train to retake Navolato. A cavalry guard had been burned in front of Lo de Verdugo, the Cullacan forces, under a federal colonel, detained and marched in heavy formation down the track to the attack.

The Rebels Scatter.
About a mile from Navolato they ran into an outpost of the rebels and about 100 shots were fired, routing this outpost, which rushed into the disorderly mob of rebels in Navolato, now well advanced in its orgy. Panic spread among them and they all decamped across the river and took to the brush. The rebels pushing them with a hot fire. Very little resistance was attempted by the rebels, but they carried with them 14 prisoners they took when they assaulted the garrison. The federals pursued them through the brush as far as Lo de Verdugo and returned, indicating that 25 were killed, including two women in Cofradia, and one or two noncombatants and some prisoners were taken.

Campaign of Fire.
The federal expedition burned the home of Gen. Quintana, at Cofradia, across the Cullacan river from Navolato, and the word went out that all houses of rebels or rebel sympathizers were going to be burned and burned by the government, and a general exodus to the brush began. Hundreds of families in the villages from Cullacan to the valley of La Colorado, Cofradia de San Pedro, Saceda, El Tanque, Cofradia de los Quinteros, Bolson, Lili, San Mateo, Pámez and Oramete, gathered all their portable household goods and took refuge in the woods, following the retreat of the rebels.

Impressing Volunteers.
The residents of Cofradia de los Quinteros and Lo de Verdugo had an insight into the way Madero is securing "volunteers" for the federal army this week. When the fight at Navolato Monday shifted across the river to Cofradia, it raged around the village and naturally enveloped the houses of many non-combatants. Among these were the homes of Juan Valenzuela and Jose Lopez, both well known as constant workers who never had anything to do with either the Maderista or the present revolution. The latter was a cowboy at Lo de Verdugo, adjoining this place, where he has been in attendance every day for a year. The federals dragged these two men

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OROZCO SENDS STATE DEPARTMENT MESSAGE TO CONGRESS AT PRESIDENT'S REQUEST

Replies to Note of State Department and Asks Recognition. SAYS LIBERALS ARE MAINTAINING ORDER

(By Phil McLaughlin.)

Chihuahua, Mex., April 20.—In order to manifest his desire for a strict adherence to the requests made on him by the state department from Washington several days ago, Gen. Pascual Orozco has directed a reply which has been given by Gonzalo C. Borjé, the reply being transmitted to the state department at Washington.

In the telegram Orozco endeavors to make clear his attitude toward Americans and foreigners in general, both as regards their lives and interests, which he guarantees on behalf of himself and subordinates.

Good Order Maintained.
He mentions that the legislature of the laws as laid down by statutes, and that every public service instrument covering the post office department, railroads and telegraph lines, is being carried out by the liberal cause, and that the territory occupied by them remains perfect order and morality and with respect to life and property, as can be certified to by the various consuls; pointing out also that no anarchy or abnormal conditions exist in the territory.

The whole one of the telegram throughout is vastly different from that sent out by the Madero government several days ago in answer to the state department's request that Americans and foreigners be given natural considerations. The note by Orozco is more or less submissive, and at the same time Gen. Orozco makes the request that recognition be given his cause.

Federals Make No Move.
It was reported that a large body of federals was seen in the vicinity of San Sostene, and a column of rebels was sent to scour the neighborhood. News returned this morning reporting that no movement was made. To the south no movement of the federals north is noticeable, except for scouting parties in the vicinity of Concho.

From what is known of the plans of the rebels no early move toward the south is anticipated. They still maintain their positions between Rellano and Escalon and so far as it can be ascertained are making no preparation to move. But to remain there seems to be a waiting game.

Play Waiting Game.
With the federals there is a similar game going on. They evidently expect the rebels to move south to meet them. In this event it will be some weeks before a battle can be expected, and the one who waits longest will stand the best chance of winning.

The railroad bridges lying between Jimenez and Chihuahua, which have been destroyed from time to time within the past three weeks, are promised to be repaired by the federal forces. The destruction of these bridges has been caused by a small band of men who came overland from Ojinaga in the interests of Gen. Sanchez and Col. Jose de la Cruz Sanchez and that it has since disappeared entirely. All in all the situation from Escalon south to Juarez on the north is peaceful, and quiet recruiting for the rebel bands continues daily and the numbers being enrolled, which are large, are seemingly on the increase.

Plenty of Ammunition.
The officials state that they are receiving an abundance of ammunition and fire arms and that they are well satisfied with the progress they are making from day to day. The supposed strong anti-American feeling of the past month seems to have disappeared entirely, the Mexicans seeming to realize that the United States has no designs on their country.

Federals Near Conchos Repair Tracks.
(By Associated Press.)
Jimenez, Mex., April 20.—That Gen. Huerta has not abandoned his plan of sending at least a portion of his army north by the railroad, was indicated by reports received today by Gen. Salazar. Last night a force of federals estimated at 1500 was seven miles below Conchos acting as an escort to an outfit of some 2000 men.

Orders to Gens. Campos and Argumelo at Escalon to hold their positions, but they were not changed.

RECRUITING ORDER WAS A GENERAL ONE

Washington, D. C., April 20.—The order issued to the El Paso recruiting station by the adjutant general's department to "recruit actively and accept freely for all branches of the service, was a general order and was sent to all recruiting stations in the country."

New Mexico Legislature Is Asked to Intercede—The Prizefight Measure.

HOW LEGISLATION IS BEING CHOKED

Santa Fe, N. M., April 20.—Six hundred citizens of Espanola and vicinity complained to the legislature of the hardships imposed on them by the Santa Clara Indians, who exact a charge of a dollar a head every time the cattle of the settlers want to drink in the Santa Clara river and interfere with the driving of cattle across the Santa Clara reservation to the range in the Jemez mountains. The petition asks for a law to compel the Indians to fence their lands and to permit free passage for livestock over them.

The house by a vote of 41 to four passed a bill by speaker Baca appropriating \$100,000 for an addition to the capitol building at Santa Fe and also a bill providing for the paving of all the streets around the capitol and the plaza at Santa Fe.

The house adopted the senate measure asking for more public lands from the United States for the state institutions.

Senate Passes Bills.
The senate passed the livestock brand bill introduced by senator Parkey and which will reduce the recorded cattle brands from 50,000 to 12,000. Among the bills introduced were two anti-waiter laws, anti-gambling act, an act regulating the fees to be charged by the secretary of state, an act requiring railroads to file their schedules with the corporation commission, an act creating a separate district attorney for the state of New Mexico, an act appropriating \$12,000 to be placed at the disposal of the governor for emergency along the Mexico border and an act to create a normal school at Clovis.

The Prize Fight Measure.
The house of representatives of New Mexico passed the prize fight bill by a vote of 29 to 17. The bill provides as follows:

Section 1. That boxing contests held and conducted under and in accordance with the Marquis of Queensbury rules, and in which the participants are not under the influence of any drug, and in which the prize is not less than five hundred dollars, and provided further, that every such contest shall be held in a stakeless roped enclosure, not less than three ropes, and a pad shall cover ring floor of not less than one-half inch.

Section 2. Before engaging in any boxing contest each participant shall submit himself to an examination by two reputable physicians of the county in which the contest is to be held, and shall obtain from them a certificate, signed by both of such physicians certifying that his physical condition is such that he is not dangerous to his opponent, and that he is not suffering from any disease or ailment which would render him unfit to engage in such contest. The cost of such examination shall be paid by the person examined; the certificate shall be delivered to the sheriff of the county in which the contest is to be held, and shall be retained by him until the contest is over.

Section 3. Whoever shall engage in a boxing contest in any county in this state without first submitting himself to the examination by two reputable physicians of the county in which the contest is to be held, and shall obtain from them a certificate signed by both of such physicians certifying that his physical condition is such that he is not dangerous to his opponent, and that he is not suffering from any disease or ailment which would render him unfit to engage in such contest, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not exceeding six (6) months.

Section 4. Whoever shall sell, trade, or give away, or shall keep for sale, trade, or give away, intoxicating or alcoholic liquors within the limits of the state, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not exceeding six (6) months.

Section 5. Any person or persons managing, promoting or conducting any boxing contest of more than 20 rounds in any of the counties in this state, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not exceeding six (6) months.

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Believed to Have Carried Every District—Also Carries State of Oregon.

NEBRASKA GIVES CLARK BIG BOOST

Omaha, Neb., April 20.—Col. Roosevelt seems to have been the favorite of the Republicans in the statewide presidential preference primaries held in Nebraska yesterday, and the indications are that Champ Clark was the choice of the Democrats.

It is believed that Roosevelt has carried every district and that progressive delegates have been selected both by districts and at large.

Due to the late closing of the polls, only about one-seventh of the vote, it is estimated, has been counted, but the returns received thus far are from so many different sections of the state that they are believed to show the general trend of the voting.

Supporters of Harmon practically abandoned hope at daybreak today, when returns from Douglas county of second district, in which Omaha is located showed that the Ohio governor's strength here had been greatly overestimated by him.

Clark supporters were surprised greatly by his showing in the first district, in which Mr. Bryan resides. That was thought to be a Wilson district.

There remains but little doubt that Clark has carried the first, fifth and probably the sixth districts and the state at large.

OREGON IN LINE FOR COLONEL ROOSEVELT

Portland, Ore., April 20.—Under the presidential preference primaries held yesterday in Oregon, the choice of the Republican voters of Oregon was carried by three-fourths of the counties.

Senator Robert M. La Follette carried Multnomah county, where one-fifth of the population of the state is located. President Taft carried 19 of the 37 counties, running a poor third in Multnomah.

Under the Oregon system, the 19 delegates sent to the Republican national convention at Chicago are instructed to vote for Roosevelt.

Thomas McCusker, La Follette's campaign manager in Oregon, leads the contest among the candidates for delegate.

It was in the "low" counties of Oregon that Roosevelt made his strongest run, with La Follette second. Through the thickly populated Willamette valley district Roosevelt also led.

In Polk county, where the labor vote is strong, La Follette was the choice. La Follette's visit to Portland Tuesday afternoon, when he addressed an immense audience, is considered to have given him Multnomah county. Wherever he spoke during his five days in the state, he made a remarkable showing.

Democratic Race Close.
For the Democratic honors Woodrow Wilson and Champ Clark are running close, with Wilson in the lead. The Harmon vote is practically all in a majority in the counties.

In the Republican congressional race W. C. Hawley, now representing the first district, has been renominated. He had no opposition. N. J. Sinton, progressive, has been nominated in the second district over W. R. Ellis, his closest opponent. Ellis has served several terms in congress.

The result in the third district is still in doubt, with the contest between A. W. Lafayette, incumbent and C. U. Gantenbein. This district comprises Multnomah county.

Sen. Seeling apparently has won the nomination on the Republican ticket for the United States senatorial campaign over Jonathan Bourne, Jr. While Bourne carried Multnomah county by a small number of votes, the state is running Seeling in Seeling's favor.

Dr. Harry Lane is believed to have secured the Democratic nomination for the senatorial candidacy, but returns to the Democratic senatorial races are meager.

TITANIC DISASTER, 1635

Total Number of Survivors 705—All Being Well Cared For in New York—Senate Committee Probing the Cause of the Disaster Peeves J. Bruce Ismay, the Man Whom Senator Rayner Says Is Responsible For Wreck of Titanic.

New York, N. Y., April 20.—Nearly a week has passed since the Titanic, greatest marine achievement in the history of the world, sank in mid-ocean and much of her story still is untold.

The number of dead probably will never be exactly determined, inasmuch as the complete passenger list went down with the vessel. The number of survivors is fixed at 705 by the report of captain Roston, of the Carpathia. The White Star line officials believe the death list totaled approximately 1635.

The narratives gathered piecemeal from the liner's survivors pay a tribute without precedent to the bravery of the men and women of these modern days, a bravery of impulse, unstudied, unassuming and instinctively alike in steerage passenger, stoker and millionaire.

By common consent the churches of the world will set aside their pulpits tomorrow for a reverent consideration of the disaster and for mourning for the lost.

Plenty of Relief Funds.
As to the needs of the living, ample provision is rapidly being made. The relief funds being gathered in New York and London already total well up in the hundreds of thousands. Most of the steerage passengers who reached New York distraught and penniless have already come to realize the generosity and hospitality of America.

Clad, fed and housed, they will be given ample time to recover from the shock of their experience and will start their life in the new world with ample funds and kindly advice of excellent counselors.

The most complete story of the Titanic's fate yet obtained is being rapidly gathered in New York by the members of the senate investigating committee.

The committee has already listened to the testimony of J. Bruce Ismay, managing director of the White Star line; captain Roston, of the Carpathia; Charles W. Lightoller, second officer of the Titanic, and others.

The witnesses called for today's session included H. J. Pittman, third officer of the Titanic; J. G. Roxhall, fourth officer; G. Lowe, able seaman in an official position on the Titanic, and 15 of the crew.

The committee has the assistance of George Uhler, chief of the United States steamboat inspection service, and Truman H. Newberry, who was secretary of the navy under Theodore Roosevelt.

Officers All Did Their Duty.
The burden of testimony presented emphasizes the unquestioning faith of the Titanic officers in her unshakable character and the recklessness of steaming full speed through a sea where dangerous icebergs were known to threaten, and the remarkable calmness of passengers and crew.

The Titanic's fate already has resulted in action by the trans-Atlantic lines to insure liners taking a course far to the south, where the iceberg danger will no longer be present. The lines, it is announced, have agreed on a new "long" course, which dips far to the south of the Titanic's course.

There is little disposition to criticize Capt. Smith for following the ocean lane in which he met disaster. He showed caution, according to the nautical hydrographers, in steering a course well to the south of the regular southern lane.

The northern course, used by vessels from July to January, is the regular Grand Banks in latitude 45 north, 40 degrees further north than the southern or "long" course, in which the Titanic met its fate. The Titanic was 60 miles south of the regular southern course and

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SHELLDON TO LINDEN LENGTH OF TITANIC
Great Boat Would Extend From Transfer Station to the Y. M. C. A.—Total Tonnage Would Make Up 43 Freight Trains of 30 Cars Each—Passengers Would Fill Three Solid Trains of Day Coaches.

Some figures on the Titanic, the ocean's biggest ship, which foundered on the night of Monday off the New England coast, have been compiled for the Herald readers to give them an idea of its immensity.

The boat was 852 feet long, which is equal to the distance from the front of the Sheldon hotel, north up Oregon street to north corner of Hotel Linden, or from the transfer station to the Y. M. C. A.

The distance from the keel to the top of the captain's house was 105 feet, a little higher than from the street to the top of the Mills building, which is taller than any other building in El Paso.

The total tonnage displacement on the Titanic was 52,310 tons, equal to 1200 freight cars, of 50 tons each, which is the average. As the average freight train in this part of the country seldom runs over 30 cars, this would make up 42 average freight trains.

The Titanic carried 2146 people, passengers and crew. The biggest passenger-coaches (day-coaches) of the present day seat 40 passengers, and the Titanic carried 74 to 85 they run. It would thus require 30 such coaches to haul the number of people on board the Titanic. The Sunset limited and the Golden State limited passing through El Paso, carry nine cars each, so that it would require three such trains to haul all the people who were on the Titanic, and this would only give them seat space. If baggage and dining cars were carried, it would take more than four trains to handle them all.

The floor space on the Titanic would be more than the floor space in the Mills, the Roberts-Banner, the Rio Grande and the American bank building combined.

The launching of the Titanic occurred at Belfast on May 31, 1911. The steamer, which was operated electrically, weighed 100 tons, the anchors 15-12 tons each, the center (turbine) propeller 12 tons, and each of the two "wing" propellers 10 tons each. There were more than 2000 side lights and windows for the public rooms and passenger cabins.

Three million rivets (weighing about 1200 tons) held the solid plates of armor plating of the vessel. Each rivet, holding the heavy plates in the double bottom, half a million rivets, weighing about 20 tons, were used.

The fitting rooms of some suites were 15x15 feet.

A private restaurant had a novelty in a private promenade deck on the starboard side used exclusively by its patrons. Adjoining it was a reception room, where the hosts and hostesses could meet their guests before going into the restaurant.

Two private promenades were connected with the two most luxurious suites on the ship. The suites were situated about amidships, one on either side of the vessel. Each was about 50 feet long. One of the suites comprised a sitting room, two bedrooms, a bath, and a servant's quarters. These private promenades had the most expensive transatlantic accommodations yet offered. One of the suites for one or two persons, at \$125 for a private promenade in a similar suite without the porch sold for \$2300.

TWO HUNDRED IN MISSISSIPPI FLOOD

Jackson, Miss., April 20.—Reports reached here today that 200 persons have been drowned in Bolivar county, Miss., by the flood that swept through that section when the river dikes broke near Benish. Bolivar county is covered with water and efforts to verify the reports are meeting with many obstacles.

The reports declare many white persons were swept away by the deluge. Gov. Brewer was advised there are 6000 refugees in camp at Cleveland and that the food supply will last less than 24 hours.

FIFTEEN DROWNED NEAR BENOIT.
Greenville, Miss., April 20.—Fifteen persons are known to have been drowned near Benoit, in the flood that came from the levee break between Benoit and Benish, Miss. The loss of life in the delta, it is believed, will reach 200.

TOWNS UNDER WATER.
Tallulah, La., April 20.—Water from the Dog Tail Causway in the Mississippi river continued to rise here today. The town is inundated from two to 10 feet deep.

Says Herald Is Best Of All

Hagerman, Ida., April 10, 1912.
Editor El Paso Herald:
I take several papers, but The El Paso Herald is the best of all papers.
It is the best paper that I ever subscribed for, and I have always taken many papers.
We couldn't live up here in the north if we didn't take the El Paso Herald.
The funny part is a never ending source of pleasure to the little ones.
Wishing you success to continue The Herald and all the good it is doing, I am,
Yours truly,
J. M. Pawley.

Map Showing Location Of Titanic At the Time It Collided With the Iceberg

